

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 24 cts. per quarter, out of the State 60 cts. per quarter.

The Charleston Convention.

After a most fatiguing session of nearly two weeks, the National Democratic Convention which assembled in Charleston has adjourned to meet in Baltimore, on the 18th day of June next, we trust under happier auspices.

That the failure of the Convention to agree upon a platform or nomination must be regarded as an unfavorable circumstance, it would be folly to deny—we are too painfully impressed with that fact to attempt to deceive either ourselves or others in reference to it. But after all, the harm done is less in reality than in appearance, as a few words of explanation will show, and the difficulties which stood in the way of the party at Charleston had their origin less in any irreconcilable differences of opinion, than in the effort of the friends of a particular candidate to force him on the Convention at all hazards and to the latest extremity. This stood in the way of the platform, and, indeed of everything else.

The Convention, the fullest, and in many respects the ablest political body which ever assembled in the United States, convened in Institute Hall on Monday last week, and sat for some ten days, without personal collision—without bitterness, without unkindness, and adjourned in the best humor to meet again in Baltimore. We are not aware of a fight or an altercation having occurred in the city of Charleston during the whole time of the session of the Convention; in fact the city was unusually quiet. It was not, therefore, the want of personal courtesy or the rupture of friendly relations between delegates which prevented definite and satisfactory action, neither was it any real difficulty in regard to the platform—not any at least, which, under other circumstances might not have been and which would have been easily reconciled, and which may not yet be. It was the zeal for a man—the determination of the friends of that man to make everything subservient to his promotion, which rendered abortive every effort of the more conciliatory, and gave a chance for the hot-headed and ambitious to obtain a little doubtful notoriety by flaring up too soon and appointing themselves leaders of some new movement—members of some new Convention not contemplated by their constituency when appointing them. The delegates to Charleston were accredited to a particular body, and none other; and when they ceased to be members of that body, they were *finitus officio*—they were no longer delegates. This was the view taken by the delegation from North Carolina.

There was from the first a majority of the delegates on the floor in favor of the platform reported by Mr. Avery on behalf of the majority of the committee on resolutions, the fact being, that although the important votes of New York, Ohio, Indiana and even Illinois, were cast against that platform, a large majority of the delegates from all these States were in favor of it, but were not counted, owing to the rule adopted by their States, by which the majority cast the whole vote without division. Nay, even with this rule, the following perfectly satisfactory compromise was agreed to, and could easily have been passed this week if it could only have gone before the House under the rules. It would have been supported unanimously by New York and by a very large number of delegates from other Northern States. It is the compromise movement made by the Southern States which did not decide, the initiative for such movement having been first taken at the request of the more conservative members of Northern delegations. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territories of the United States, and that under the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which are recognized as a correct exposition of the Constitution of the United States, neither the rights of persons or territory can be destroyed or impaired by congressional or territorial legislation.

This or its equivalent can easily be added to the Cincinnati platform by the adjourned Convention to meet at Baltimore in June. It will produce harmony, and we do most sincerely trust, that the true impediment to action by that time have been removed by the patriotism and good sense of Judge Douglas and his friends. It is now evident that for the present time, at least, Mr. Douglas's nomination is impossible; by a factious course at the expense of the party, he may become and will become impossible for all time. We appeal to that wing of the Democratic party who adhered so pertinaciously to Judge Douglas and whose devotion to their friend we feel bound to respect, to reflect carefully upon this matter, and avoid such a course as must prove ruinous to that friend if not to the party.

On the face of it, as the proceedings of the Convention appear recorded, it would seem that Judge Douglas had at one time obtained a majority—that is, a vote equivalent to the majority of all the electoral colleges. This is only apparent, however; Judge Douglas never really had over one hundred and twenty to one hundred and twenty-five electoral votes on the floor;—the large minorities in New York, Ohio, Indiana and other States being deducted, it is doubtful whether he had even that number. There is, therefore, no reason for a stubborn course in pushing Mr. Douglas to the bitter end, and we do hope that he will not be so pushed. That his time may come we will admit;—that his friends think it has come, or, at any rate, ought to have come, we do not say. Why, then, go on the rule or ruin principle? They will not do it.

According to a resolution of the Convention, the States and districts left unrepresented by the secession of their delegates, are invited to send others, and no doubt will. The Baltimore Convention will be as full as the Charleston. It will understand the position of things better, and will have better success. All will come right, in our opinion, for we have no idea of giving up the ship—no disposition to despair of the Republic.

By the way, the proviso mentioned in connection with the action of North Carolina in remaining in the Convention, was that it should require for nomination a vote equivalent to two thirds of all the electoral colleges—not simply of all those remaining. This rule rendered impossible the nomination of any man refusing to give a constitutional interpretation to the Cincinnati platform.

Of incidents connected with the Convention, we have but little time now to speak, and less disposition, not having been particularly prepared for so doing by a night's travel; we may remark, however, that the utmost order prevailed—that Hon. Caleb Cushing presided with great dignity and ability—that the Charleston Hotel, which took the first steps towards extortionate prices, must have lost money, as did many other speculative parties.—We think the delegates exceeded the outsiders from a distance. The Hall of the Institute was ample for the accommodation of all parties.

Finally we are tired and will conclude for the present, leaving other matters for a more convenient season.

Of course a good many speeches were made, mostly in debate and not in the way of set efforts. Perhaps the most studied speeches were delivered by Mr. Yancy, of Alabama, on one side, and Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, in reply. They are both remarkable fine speakers—men of decided ability. Out of doors during the recesses of the Convention, talking went off from the balconies of the Charleston Hotel and the Mills House, as well as at other places. Gilmore's Boston Band enlisted the occasion, which was decidedly exhausting to the pocket.

MAIL DIFFICULTY SETTLED.—We have been requested to state that mail communication has again been resumed over the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, and from and after to-morrow, the mails will be forwarded as usual.—*South Carolina, 5th inst.*

The Supreme Court and the Democracy.

A resolution reported by the minority of the committee on resolutions at the Charleston Convention pledged the Democratic party to abide by, and faithfully carry out, such determinations of these questions [Territorial questions], as have been or may be, made by the Supreme Court of the United States.

To this resolution we could not assent. We could not then, and we cannot now, assent to erecting the Supreme Court, or any other court or body of men into the dictators of Democratic principles. It would be absurd in us to do so. No merely judicial tribunal has any right or claim to supremacy over the consciences of Democrats upon political questions. And even as a matter of policy, it would be still more absurd. The Supreme Court, so far as the judges on its bench are concerned, is trembling on the verge of the grave. In all human probability it must be almost wholly reorganized within the next four years. We all know how Mr. Seward and his party propose to reorganize it. Its decisions may be wholly opposed to that made or intimated in the Dred Scott Case. Would we have the Democratic party, as a matter of party faith, pledged to them too—would we have Democratic principle and policy dependent on the reorganization of the Supreme Court, probably under the auspices of Wm. H. Seward? We would not, and hence we voted against this resolution in Convention.

We notice that the resolution of the minority platform, referred to, as generally printed, differs from what we have stated, but certainly we have stated it correctly as voted on and voted down.

The Charleston Convention.

Since coming home we have learned a great many things about the sayings and doings at the Charleston Convention, that we never could have learned either in Convention or out of it on the spot. We have heard of votes taken—of avowals made—of speculations indulged in; which votes never were taken—which avowals never were made, which speculations never were indulged in by any members of the Convention, unless unclandestinely for effect. It never was conceded that Mr. Douglas was certain to be nominated—it never was so that any considerable number of Southern delegations, nor individual delegates favored Douglas. It never was so that the non-withdrawing Southern States would have supported a candidate on the Cincinnati platform, who favored the squatter sovereignty interpretation of it.—After the proviso insisted upon by the Southern States—that is requiring 202 votes for a nomination—Mr. Douglas nomination on the Cincinnati platform, pure and simple, was impossible.

Had the withdrawing delegations remained, a favorable result and one perfectly satisfactory might have been arrived at.

As the Convention will meet again under other, and, we trust, more favorable circumstances, we do not feel inclined to indulge in any recriminations. It is due to the friends of Judge Douglas to say, that while we think they stuck too pertinaciously to a man, they bore themselves most courteously throughout; there was no personal bitterness at any time, letter-writers and telegraphers to the contrary notwithstanding. Further, the position of North Carolina in a proper operation with her Southern sisters was never once doubtful. It was even reported that South Carolina would have gone for Douglas on the Cincinnati platform without explanation. This never was so.

We make these remarks after glancing over some remarks and telegraphic rumors which we have seen floating around.

The really important votes were on the admission of the Dean Richmond delegation from New York—on the recommendation of the different reports—on the substitution of the second or re-reported minority report for the majority report—on the motion to require a full two-thirds vote—this last vote defeated a Squatter Sovereign interpretation of the Cincinnati platform by the nomination of a Squatter Sovereign candidate thereon.

We have found out how news is made. We have learned the tricks of special correspondents. The Charleston papers generally gave accurate and frequently *verbatim* reports of the proceedings in Convention.

We notice that several papers refer to the resolution published by us on Saturday as "The Tennessee Platform." This is mis-stating the case. It was the agreement of all the non-withdrawing Southern States, and could have been passed without the votes of the withdrawing States, if it could have been got before the Convention—but to do so, at that stage of the proceedings, required a two-thirds vote. It was not passed as some supposed.

The copy of the resolution which we published on Saturday was taken from the original, rightly brought forward, as we understood, by Hon. Bedford Brown of North Carolina, that is, brought before the conservative delegations by him.

There is one thing demonstrated. The Democratic delegates of the South are swayed by something higher than mere expediency. They are willing to risk defeat before they will evade what they believe to be the rights of themselves and their constituencies—and they will yet obtain a full recognition of these rights.

The following is the speech in full of Gen. Cushing, delivered to the delegates of the National Democratic Convention, on its adjournment:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: Allow me, before parting, to say a few words, to say, and in saying it, to bear testimony to your constituents and the people of the United States that, considering the vastness of the assembly, the important interests involved in its deliberations, and the emotions thus naturally awakened in your bosoms, considering all this, yet, your sessions have been distinguished by order, by freedom from personalities, by decorum, and by the observance of parliamentary law. In competition for the floor, in the zeal of gentlemen to promote their respective opinions by motions or objections to motions, in the lassitude of the protracted sittings, occasions have occurred of apparent, but only apparent, confusion.

But there has been no real confusion. No deliberate violation of order. I am better able to speak than any other person—to speak knowingly on this point and to speak impartially; and I say it with pride and pleasure as a thing especially proper for me to say from the chair. I desire further to say for and in behalf of myself, that I also know, by a knowledge of my own heart and conscience, that, in the midst of circumstances always arduous, and, in some respects, of peculiar embarrassment, it has been my steady purpose and constant endeavor to discharge impartially the duties of the chair. If in the execution of these duties, it shall have happened to me to address any gentleman abruptly, or not to have duly recognized him, I beg pardon of him and the convention. Finally, permit me to remind you, gentlemen of the convention, that not merely the fortunes of the great constitutional party, which you represent, but the fortunes of the Constitution, also, are at stake on the acts of this convention.

"During a period now of eighty-four years, we the States of this Union, have been associated together in one form or another, for the objects of domestic order and foreign security. We have traversed, side by side, in the wars of the Revolution and other later wars, through peace and war, through sunshine and storm.

We have held our way manfully on until we have come to the great republic. Still we cease to be such? I will not believe it! I will not believe that the noble work of our fathers is to be shattered into fragments.—This great republic to be but a name! A history of a mighty people once existing, but existing no longer, save as a shadowy memory or a monumental ruin by the side of the pathway of time!

"I fondly trust that we shall continue to march on forever, the hope of nations, as well in the Old World as in the New, like the bright orb of the firmament which roll on without rest, because bound for eternity—without haste, because predestined for eternity—so may it be with the glorious confederation of States. I pray you, therefore, gentlemen, on your return to your constituents and to the bosoms of your families, to take with you as your guiding thought the sentiment of the Constitution and Union. With this, I cordially bid you adieu until the period of our reassembling."

Charleston and the Convention.

We must think that in many ways the selection of Charleston as the place for holding the Democratic National Convention was a most unfortunate one, alike for the Convention and for the city; and in saying this, we wish to cast no undesired imputations; we wish to state to bear witness to the perfect order maintained—to the vigilance of the authorities, and to the quiet and respectful bearing of the citizens generally towards their visitors. In no Northern city could any event of the magnitude of a national Convention, sitting for ten days, have come and gone without more or less violations of the law. In these and other respects all must bear testimony to the character of Charleston.

But, then, the atmosphere of the place favored extreme views. Mr. Yancy and his ultra confederates felt themselves stimulated and sustained. They were led to conceive rather undue notions of their own influence and weight. They were pulled by the local press, applauded by the local meetings, and petted by the local community.

On the other hand, gentlemen from the North and Northwest were led to suppose themselves liable to the urgency of a local pressure, and therefore became more uncompromising—at least, so it appeared to us. Before they left they must have felt that in this they were mistaken. They must have felt themselves as safe, as free from insult or pressure, as they could have been in their own homes. Still, the evil had been done.

As for the city, the chief evil has arisen from the course of those business men with whom the delegates were most brought in contact—hotel-keepers, etc. The rumors, and, truth to say, the realities, of exorbitant charges, kept business men and others away for weeks before the assembling of the Convention. Rooms could not be got for ladies at any price. We did not see a female face among the guests of the Charleston Hotel. Even artesian baths were doubled in price. Out of all this resulted a stagnation in the business of Charleston—merchants who could not be accommodated went elsewhere to make their purchases, and very many will keep going elsewhere. Of this loss of business, we heard more than one instance, on the authority of well-informed parties. The whole affair, unduly, perhaps, has resulted in depreciating the popularity and general character of the city of Charleston, giving its rivals, North and South, an opportunity to say, "Well, this is what you may expect if you erect Charleston into a commercial city. This is the way she will dig into your pockets," etc., etc. We think much of this would be unjust, but certainly things gave it a coloring.

To North Carolinians in Charleston, especially our former fellow citizen, H. P. Russell, Esq., we are deeply indebted for many kindnesses and courtesies, which will long be gratefully remembered. We are pleased to know that our North Carolina business men, settled in Charleston, enjoy a character and standing second to none.

To several members of the Press especially Mr. Carlisle of the Charleston Courier, we feel under obligations for many attentions. Mr. Dodge, in the lower story of the Institute building extended many courtesies to the Press of which it was out of our power to avail ourselves to any extent, we can appreciate the feeling, however.

To the gentlemen agents of the Adams Express Company, here and in Charleston, we are under many obligations.

"Wilmington Herald."

We have before us a copy of the Wilmington Herald of Friday, November 17, 1826, published every Friday, for Wm. Usher at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Its latest foreign news is up to Sept. 25th from Liverpool, and the leading European speculations have reference to the then approaching war between Turkey and Russia.

Among the appetizing editorial items is one to the effect that Captain Hallett of the brig North Carolina, has on board a fine looking New York beef, on which the citizens will have an opportunity to feast the beginning of next week.

On looking over the prices current we find Turpentine—soft, in the water, quoted at \$1.27; hard half price. Cotton 9 a 9½c per pound. Flour—Northern \$6 a \$6.50. Bacon Hams 14 cts. Spirits Turpentine 30c. per gallon. Molasses 34 a 35 cts. per gallon.

Terrible Accident.—Twenty-Seven Persons known to be Drowned.

We learn from the Columbia *South Carolina*, that a terrible accident occurred at Boykin's Mill Pond about nine miles from Camden, S. C., on the evening of Saturday the 5th instant, a flat boat in which a party were fishing having been upset near the middle of the pond, and twenty-seven persons (mostly ladies) drowned.

The pond was to be emptied on Saturday night to enable the bodies to be recovered. The following are the names of persons known to be lost:—

Miss Minnie Alexander, Miss Sarah Howell, Miss Corry, Miss Alice Robinson, John Oaks, two young men, Legrand, three children of Samuel Young, Miss Kelly, two young men named Hootch, and many more in the water.

The Mails.

We learn from the Goldsboro "Rough Notes," that the post master at that point has received a despatch from Mr. Fisher, authorizing him to send the mail West by the North Carolina Railroad. No particulars as to future arrangements.

It will be seen that for the present the mail will be carried on the Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad.

Capt. Miner, of the steamer *Ariel*, from Aspinwall, in a communication to the New York News, denies having had anything to do with the escape of Mrs. Beverley L. Johnson's servant girl, on the arrival of the steamer at New York.

From the Daily Rough Notes.

Governor Ellis opened the debate with a short, appropriate exordium, and proceeded at once to the discussion of the great question of *ad valorem*—a question in which all parties are vitally interested.

It is proposed by a respectable party to strike out from the Constitution an important guarantee for the protection of the rights of property.

All slaves over the age of twelve and under fifty years, are now taxed.

Of the tax on slaves, \$118,000 is paid annually into the State Treasury; the Mountain District only, making an aggregate of \$265,000, tax on slaves.

The tax on white polls amounts to about \$108,000 annually, of which \$51,000 goes into the State and about \$57,000 into the county treasuries.

The slaves pay 23 times as much as the whole white population of the State, and nearly six times as much as the same number of whites.

The 2d Congressional District pays \$105,000 yearly into the State Treasury; the Mountain District only, \$43,000. Of the \$105,000 paid by the second district, about \$20,000 is applied to defray the expenses of the State Government, and \$85,000 to the construction of railroads in the west. The total tax on the money which has been and will be spent in this country alone, is \$500,000, is \$300,000, while the whole of the 8th Congressional District pays only about \$43,000.

This the Governor did not bring forward as a subject of complaint, but simply to show the inequality that exists, and that the west ought to be, as he thinks he is, perfectly satisfied and content with the present basis of taxation—particularly as a sectional contest, on a question of this sort, might tend to delay the completion of the railroad.

Mr. competitor complains that the taxes on land are too high, and that on negroes too low, yet, when it was in his power to vote for a reduction on the land tax from 20 to 15 cents on the \$100, he dodged the question altogether, and refused to vote.

There are two ways to make taxes equal—if the taxes on land are too high, reduce them. The State Treasury, of complaint, but simply to show the inequality that exists, and that the west ought to be, as he thinks he is, perfectly satisfied and content with the present basis of taxation—particularly as a sectional contest, on a question of this sort, might tend to delay the completion of the railroad.

Representation in the House of Commons is upon the federal basis which gives that branch of the government to the West. The cost on the present basis, which is taxation, the Senate has no power to alter without the consent of both houses, both sections stand on an equality. But call a Convention and adopt the white or the federal basis, and the power of the West in the Senate becomes irresistible—the can't tax the east at her pleasure's power, which as he thinks, the west does not covet, and which ought not to exist in any section, either east or west.

Again, it has been said that I, (the Governor), represented the west as crying, like the horse leech, "Give, give." In this I was misrepresented or misunderstood.—What I did say, was that this cry of "give, give" came not from the west, but from the agitation introduced by the opposition convention at Raleigh, not from the people but from the politicians. He, (the Governor), is a western man, is known to, and knows the west, and he entertains too high an opinion of the sense of justice and equality for which the west is distinguished, to attempt to make others believe that the west will, now or hereafter, give anything but her rights. And in vain will he be the attempt, by whomsoever made, that seeks to impress those notions by the belief that he would represent them otherwise.

The Governor took up, what seemed to him, the important question of the tax on slaves, and proposed for an open convention and an *ad valorem* system of taxation. But while in the legislature, his competitor had voted three times against *ad valorem*, and twice against a convention.

The platform on which the opposition convention stood (the Governor's competitor advocates a general system of *ad valorem* taxation—nothing whatever to be excepted. It enters the smoke-house and the corn crib, taxes the bacon and corn—may, nothing whatever, however inconsiderable in value, can escape its operation. But his competitor jumps clean off the platform on which his party placed him, and now goes for a discriminating tax—the very thing, the identical system hitherto advocated by the Democratic party.

The opposition party goes for taxing everything according to its value. It places as high a percentage on sugar and coffee as it does on whiskey and brandy; it taxes molasses just as high as it taxes rum; the spade and the axe as high as the pick of cards and the gold watch. Is such a system of taxation a fair system? Is it fair, is it right to tax the poor man's necessities as high as the rich man's luxuries?

But my competitor says he would discriminate! In what would he discriminate? By his system of discrimination he would tax everything, and exempt nothing—so his platform says, and so says the Raleigh Register and other papers in his interest.

Mr. Pool's exordium was short, chaste and appropriate. He thought that his competitor had the advantage over him, being among his friends, whereas he, Mr. P., had never before been among his enemies. His competitor had represented himself and his party unfairly—neither himself nor any member of his party had ever intimated that he was in favor of taxing tin cups, &c. He had no idea of passing a revenue act, but putting in the Constitution—he proposed to insert in the Constitution a principle of justice and equality. As the Constitution now stands, negroes under 12, and over 20 years, cannot be taxed, whereas, all negroes, whatever age, are taxed according to their value.

Every man ought to contribute to the expenses of the government, in proportion to the protection he receives. Mr. P. would tax nothing—it is the province of the Legislature to impose taxes; and the constitution ought to be so amended as to give the Legislature in such a way as to guarantee equality of taxation. He proposes to amend the Constitution that every species of property be taxed—nothing shall be taxed—according to value.

Mr. P. confessed that the Legislature could have no power to discriminate in favor of land, but his platform says the Legislature would have the power to discriminate in favor of the industrial pursuits, and the native products of the country. It would be wrong to tax the products of the soil, while you tax the manufactures.

Mr. P. would now vote against Mr. Turner's amendment, whereby tin cups, &c., should be exempted, because it would be absurd to place such a provision in the constitution. He (Gov. Ellis) is the master of the tin cups, &c., if he stands on the Democratic platform.

My competitor says the thing's going to ruin the country, and drive the slaves out of the State. Now, there is \$700,000,000 worth of property in the State, and 10 cents tax on the \$100 valuation will raise all the revenue that is wanted.

The negro owner doesn't now pay quite 6 cents on the \$100. The tax on slaves will be raised only 4 cents on the \$100, and that's not going to break him, or carry him out of the State.

Negro is the capital in trade of my competitor. Introduce any question, and the cry, "the institution will be ruined," is raised. Whatever question is introduced, the negro must be heard.

North Carolina taxes slaves as persons—not as property. In this she stands alone. My competitor is in favor of taxing slaves as persons, not as property, and, therefore, stands on the Black Republican platform.

The non-slaveholders are required to pay more on their property than the slave owners. The rich and the poor should be on a dead equality.

There are not 20,000 fighting men, slave owners, in the State; there are 90,000 to 100,000 fighting men, non-slaveholders, in the State. The question is, in favor of negro property? Will slaveholders hold with a nigger's grasp, the little constitutional advantage which they have over the poor man? I call on slaveholders to come forward and help remove all cause of jealousy between himself and the non-slaveholder.

Every cent of tax the slaveholder pays more, the non-slaveholder pays less.

Every poor man in the county of Wayne is willing to pay tax according to his ability, if the rich man will pay according to his.

My competitor talks of the compromise of 1850, and says it gave slave owners protection—it gave land owners protection, also, and yet, my competitor went heart and soul, for striking it out and taking it away.

If he means to change the constitution, in defiance of the people, he has the right to change it. But whenever you speak of changing it, the immortal little negro stands in my competitor's way and makes him believe there's a ghost in his path.

My way to equalize taxes is to put it higher on the negro and lower on the land. He would take it off the land and put it on nothing. I made a speech in the Legislature in favor of reducing the tax on land to 12 cents per centum, and the Southern Union complimented me for it.

I am in favor of an open convention, if called on the federal basis, for, whether open or restricted, the slave owner will have the majority.

The west wants nothing more than that the Constitution be so amended as that slaves may be taxed according to value. The Ash Grove, North Carolina, slaveowner, Caldwell says, (Here the speaker introduced a letter from Mr. Caldwell).

My competitor says it would be tyranny to tax the poor man's necessities. North Carolina now taxes them.—There is a tax of one-half of one per centum on everything the merchant sells—coffee, sugar, calico, &c.

It taxes the broker one-half of one per centum on his profits.

The present system of taxation discriminates in favor of the rich man and against the poor.

My competitor wouldn't tax coffee and sugar as high as whiskey—I wouldn't tax them at all. The man who would tax whiskey \$10 on the \$100, and the non-slaveholder pays only six cents on the 100. I would tax neither brains nor muscles. Heaven protect me from the system that would tax the poor man's labor and exempt the rich man's negro.

From the foregoing may readily be collected the drift of Mr. Pool's argument. We have not sought to unite, in a connected chain, the links of his argument, but simply to give his leading points, as near as possible, in the plainest and most unadorned language, showing the justice so far, and have not added a single comment of our own.

Adjustment of the U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Supreme Court of the United States adjourned to-day until the next regular term, in December next. During the late term and seventy California land cases have been decided. Of these, upwards of thirty contested ones in favor of the government of the United States, embracing at least millions of dollars. Among these is the case of Bolton, the claim being for ten thousand acres in the city of San Francisco, and twenty thousand acres outside the corporation limits, worth, it is supposed, ten millions of dollars. In the latter (as the other twenty-nine) the general ground was framed, the court basing its opinion on the following points: First, that the claimant showed no legal title, and no recorded evidence in support of the grant; second, that the claimants have no equity for want of consideration, possession and improvements, and third, the evidence satisfied the court that the claim was fraudulently obtained, probably in 1850, and antedated, and was false and forged.

The decision of the California District Court and the board of commissioners.

The Southern Seceders.

Invitation for Other Southern Delegates to Meet them at Richmond.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—There has been much excitement to-day among southern Democratic Congressmen upon a proposition for their meeting in a request to the convention to join, at Richmond, those that did secede. I hear from most prominent gentlemen that the effort will be unavailing. For all that, several Senators and Representatives, from what is termed the cotton States, will sign a resolution to the effect above stated.

I hear that Mr. Seward no longer hesitates, and is running for the nomination at Chicago, but the republicans have plenty of trouble among themselves as to who shall be their nominee.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.—THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

FARTHER POINT, C. E., May 7th, 1860. Yesterday the Steamship Bohemian arrived here with Liverpool dates to the 25th April.

Heenan demands another battle with Sayers within a week.

Count Montemolin and his brother had been arrested in Spain.

The Chief Cashier of the Union Bank of London is a defaulter to the extent of over a quarter of a million sterling.

LIVERPOOL, April 25th, 1860. Cotton active. Sales for the past three days of 36,000 bales. Prices are steadier; holders offer freely but show no disposition to press sales, which tends to prevent an advance.

Flour firm and prices unchanged. Wheat firm at full prices. Corn quiet, and some circulars say prices have declined 6d. for good. Rice steady.

Rosin dull, but prices are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine dull.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5th, 1860. A large number of delegates to the Union Constitutional Convention to be held at Baltimore are arriving here.

Politics in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, May 5.—A large meeting of the National Democracy was held here last night. It was principally addressed by Gov. King, of Missouri, and Flournoy, of Arkansas, whose remarks were received with enthusiasm. At the conclusion of the meeting, a notice was given that a county convention would be held on Wednesday next, to elect delegates to a State convention, whose duty it will be to appoint delegates to represent Georgia in the adjourned convention at Baltimore.

Valuable Negro Killed.

The terrible mutilated and mangled body of Charles, a valuable carpenter, the property of Mr. Samuel J. Bradford of our District, was found upon the Railroad track about a mile from this place, (near Green Swamp, on this side) on yesterday morning, a short time after daylight. A jury of inquest was summoned and met over his remains later in the day. From the testimony adduced before the jury, at the time, they were unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to how he came to his death, and accordingly adjourned until further facts were elicited. The boy had, the previous night, attended a convivial meeting of negroes in this place and was captured, in the work of his trade, upon the place of Mr. R. J. Dick, a few miles distant, and had doubtless started to return to his work when he met his death. As a statement by us of the testimony before the jury, and other matters connected with the melancholy circumstance might be construed as discriminative between the parties interested, we shall confine ourselves to the simple record of the occurrence.

We learn, since writing the above, that the verdict of the jury, upon re-assembling, was that Charles came to his death by some train upon the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.—*Sumter Watchman*, 5th inst.

Spalding's Prepared Glue!
A SURETY IN TIME SAVES NINE!
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As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing furniture, toys, crockery, &c.

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R. R.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

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